

In December 1945, KUBARK produced a memorandum on Radio Mundial which was distributed to several ODYOKE offices. That report is as follows:

RADIO MUNDIAL

1. According to a Stockholm report of 11 October 1945 - believed reliable- RADIO MUNDIAL was founded in Lisbon on 14 August 1941, ostensibly as a news bureau. The initial capital is stated to have been set at one million escudos. Thirty per cent of the shares were to be sold to Swedish, French or Swiss interests. Correspondents were to be engaged in Vichy, Geneva, London, Rio, Berlin, Rome, Bucharest, Ankara, Stockholm and several other cities. The institution was to be composed of Portuguese, German, Danish, French, American, Mexican and Brazilian citizens. The German Government, according to a reliable source, in an arrangement with RADIO MUNDIAL agreed to give an annual grant of one million Marks until June 1943. If RADIO MUNDIAL had not before that time successfully organized its activity, the agreement would cease to be in effect. RADIO MUNDIAL should under the same agreement have hired the radio station in Geneva, which earlier had been managed by NF (sic).

2. The original plan was that the main delegation would be located in Geneva but this was changed to Berlin. The chief of the Berlin office was Dr. O. LENTZ and his assistant was Herr HAAS-HEYER. Among other officials were LERIDA, HASKE, Dr. CAPAS, & Dane Dr. Axel WOLFF-LENSHOEK, the Swedes ELLSEN, CALLERMAN, Mrs. MAGNET and also Miss STROM. In August 1941, Dr. WOLFF-LENSHOEK visited Stockholm to contact the head of the Belgo-Baltic, Kare BEHM, who was RADIO MUNDIAL's economic representative in Sweden. In September 1941 Editor Ulf TENGBOM, formerly of World Press, was engaged by RADIO MUNDIAL and in October 1941 the connection between Belgo-Baltic and RADIO MUNDIAL was broken.

3. The objective of RADIO MUNDIAL was to gather all information on the international situation and to telephone these reports to Berlin. From 28 October to 1 November 1941, NOVARRO, Vicomte de Trinite, was scheduled to visit Stockholm, and this visit was termed "important" by Berlin, LENTZ having stated that the real significance of the visit was that the Vicomte would come in contact with many persons and be accepted as well as possible. From Stockholm, delegations were to be organized for other units in Helsinki, Bucharest and Ankara.

4. RADIO MUNDIAL may be said to have been set up as a substitute for the "Transocean" news agency when that organization was banned in South America for espionage activities. RADIO MUNDIAL in a general sense, was the illegitimate offspring of DNB and behind it were the conflicting interests of RIBBENTROP and GOEBBELS, due to the former's belief that the latter's foreign propaganda "misfired". RIBBENTROP was responsible for securing the funds of RADIO MUNDIAL amounting to almost 500,000 Marks in the first six months.

5. RADIO MUNDIAL had also attempted to purchase oil from South America, and "Penco Eriksson" was one of those involved in that project. In the oil business, RADIO MUNDIAL was to have an organization for the collection of information from "society circles" in Stockholm.

6. The following is a report from a reliable source dated 11 September 1941:
In a vague way a group was organized called RADIO MUNDIAL, actually Press Mundiale. The first objective was to take over the TT, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to buy it out. This move was to conceal the various phases of an intelligence service. The second objective was to

"feel out" the Stockholm "society circles" in general and to seek possible source of information especially in officer circles. For these activities, Ulf TENGBOM was selected, who had been associated with the small and harmless magazine, "World Press". TENGBOM may have been innocent and ignorant of the type of work with which he associated himself, but Source cannot be sure on this point.

7. Another person named in connection with RADIO MUNDIAL's intelligence activities was Miss Kerstin WIJCKMARK, well known in Swedish society circles.

COMMENTARY NOTE: Other information in our files which may be relevant to the Subject case includes the following:

(a) According to a December 1942 report, Ulf TENGBOM (TENGBORN), described as the husband of Prince BISMARCK's sister, was said to be "a member of the Gestapo and one of REINEBECK's agents for the Western Hemisphere with headquarters in London". TENGBOM's address at the time was given as St. Eriksgatan 89, Stockholm.

A censorship intercept (BER-4735/43) of 13 October 1942, covering a letter to Tage G. BOLANDER from Fru (sic) BOLANDER, discusses TENGBOM in connection with the "spy case uncovered in the 'telegram office without telegrams' in Lisbon and Berlin". The writer, apparently referring to RADIO MUNDIAL, states that a branch was opened in Stockholm in 1941 with TENGBOM as its head and that "now it has proved to be a center of espionage". TENGBOM and the young ones who had enjoyed the benefits of the office had no idea what was going on.

(b) Mrs. Kerstin WIJCKMARK is identical with Maria Theresa Stina WIJCKMARK, described as the former wife of Count Carl Gustaf Ericsson von ROSEN.

A Stockholm cable, dated 13 June 1945, reported that Prince Carl Gustaf of Sweden intended to marry Mrs. WIJCKMARK and has applied for visas for himself and her to the U.S.A. In this report Mrs. WIJCKMARK is described as a Swedish journalist of "loose morals", as violently anti-American and as strongly suspected of having served as an informant to the Germans. The report quoted the 1 May 1942 issue of DIE ZEITUNG describing Mrs. WIJCKMARK as "chief supervisor" of female journalists working as spies for RADIO MUNDIAL". The report concluded that the intended marriage was opposed by the King of Sweden.

(c) Axel WOLFF-LENSHOEK, paragraph 2 above, is identical with Axel LENSCHOKA concerning whom a Stockholm report of 18 May 1945 stated that he had been sent by Von RIBBENTROP to Sweden in 1942 to establish RADIO MUNDIAL there. This report stated that LENSCHOKA had been reported arrested and put in a concentration camp for the embezzlement of RADIO MUNDIAL funds.

(d) ELLSEN, paragraph 2 above, is identical with Carl Christer Albrechtson ELLSEN, described in 1942 reports as a Swedish journalist connected with German propaganda who confessed to a charge of espionage upon his arrest in Stockholm in October 1942. According to a press report ELLSEN claimed to be the manager of RADIO MUNDIAL for Europe.

A Stockholm report, dated 15 February 1945, stated that ELLSEN was imprisoned in Sweden after being convicted of espionage for Germany. He seems to have remained in prison as of November 1944.

(e) A field report, dated February 1943, indicated that Karl BEHM, employed by Belgo-Baltic A.B., was connected with RADIO MUNDIAL and was regarded as a German agent

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and as a contact of the Japanese Assistant Military Attache in SStockholm.

(f) A Stockholm report, dated 5 December 1944, stated that RADIO MUNDIAL, which had a branch in Stockholm, was used as a cover by the German Intelligence Service.

(g) A Stockholm cable, dated 18 May 1945, reported that Dr. August FINKE, an important official of the GIS in Sweden, had used the name LENTZ or LENZ as an alias and that he may be identical with Dr. Valdemar LENTZ of RADIO MUNDIAL. FINKE used the alias Dr. Otto H. V. LENTZ. The real LENTZ was reported to have died in a German concentration camp.

not in any file
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